Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Massachusetts, 2010

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	10,450	48.2	12	3.4
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	260	1.2	7	11.2
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	260	1.2	7	11.2
private industry	2 Trunk	7,460	34.4	12	3.6
private industry	20 Trunk- unspecified	20	0.1	44	35.5
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	1,180	5.4	20	5.8
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	80	0.4	6	19.3
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	80	0.4	6	19.3
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	5,550	25.6	10	3.7
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	2,440	11.2	12	4.6
private industry	231 Lumbar region	2,820	13.0	10	4.4
private industry	232 Thoracic region	180	0.8	5	13.3
private industry	238 Multiple back regions	110	0.5	4	17.0
private industry	24 Abdomen	350	1.6	21	9.7
private industry	240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	70	0.3	7	20.3
private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	130	0.6	29	15.5
private industry	245 Intestines- peritoneum	150	0.7	23	14.7
private industry	2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	150	0.7	23	14.7
private industry	25 Pelvic region	130	0.6	7	15.3
private industry	251 Hip(s)	60	0.3	3	23.5
private industry	254 Groin	70	0.3	15	20.8
private industry	28 Multiple trunk locations	140	0.6	6	15.0
private industry	3 Upper extremities	1,590	7.3	16	5.2
private industry	31 Arm(s)	620	2.9	13	7.6
private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	190	0.9	22	12.9
private industry	311 Upper arm(s)	210	1.0	14	12.2
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	120	0.6	7	15.9
private industry	313 Forearm(s)	70	0.3	4	21.6
private industry	318 Multiple arm(s) locations	20	0.1	20	40.4
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	560	2.6	14	7.9
private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	60	0.3	2	22.4
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	260	1.2	16	11.1
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	80	0.4	24	19.4
private industry	381 Hand(s) and finger(s)	20	0.1	130	40.9
private industry	383 Hand(s) and arm(s)	40	0.2	24	29.0
private industry	389 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c.	30	0.1	68	34.6
private industry	4 Lower extremities	690	3.2	8	7.2
private industry	41 Leg(s)	540	2.5	11	8.0
private industry	410 Leg(s)- unspecified	40	0.2	5	29.4
private industry	411 Thigh(s)	30	0.1	8	32.5

private industry	412 Knee(s)	450	2.1	15	8.7
private industry	413 Lower leg(s)	20	0.1	3	36.1
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	100	0.5	2	17.4
private industry	43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)	40	0.2	7	26.3
private industry	430 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)- unspecified	40	0.2	6	29.1
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	450	2.1	13	8.7
state government	All Selected Parts	370	40.4	13	15.9
state government	2 Trunk	250	27.3	8	18.9
state government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	30	3.5	120	50.6
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	210	23.3	8	20.4
state government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	120	13.2	8	26.6
state government	231 Lumbar region	70	8.1	4	33.7
state government	3 Upper extremities	70	7.8	18	34.2
state government	31 Arm(s)	20	2.3	31	63.2
state government	32 Wrist(s)	40	3.9	17	48.4
state government	4 Lower extremities	20	2.2	11	64.2
state government	8 Multiple Body Parts	30	3.1	95	54.3

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 07, 2011